from the Philadelphia Record.

road itself is in the reckoning.

eachery to State interests.

to their peril, and the time may be near who

PROPERTY RIGHTS IN DANGER.

Judicini Decision in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, April 7.-Real estate dealers

conveyancers and property owners in Baltimore are very much exercised over the effect of a re

cent decision of the Court of Appeals, which

the property in Maryland. The decision re-

property by married women, and the transfer

tobinson. It virtually makes all property held

laimed that a wife's property, no matter how equired, whether it was left her by her father

AN UNWELCOME INNOVATION.

to Replace That of Sunday.

sign the order early next week. If he

day school brigade, as it is called by the sol-

all the veterans of the army are opposed to any

THE PALATABLE PEANUT.

Some Facts About the Industry Furnished

by an Expert.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—Speaking of the advocacy of the peanut as a remedy for insomnia

by the Rev. T. B. Lyman, Episcopal Bishop of North Carolina, an expert on the peanut said

"The peanut singly is a light and airy trifle,

vesterday:

Saturday Afternoon Inspection Reques

Special Telegram to The Dispatch.

r other relatives or was earned by

by a married woman, no matter how acquired.

red to is one in regard to the holding of

The Widesprend Sensation Caused by

STIRRING THEM UP.

Attracting Attention.

The enemies of the Pennsylvania Railro

that has become rather a deadly octopus tha

ion, and will not give up until some

77 and 79 Diamond Street. Average circulation of the daily edition of The Disputch for six months ending April

27,986

Copies per issue. Average circulation of the Sunday edition of The Disputch for Murch, 1889, 46,423

Cupies per issue.

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE PERE IN THE UNITED STATES. DATLY DISPATCH, One Year ... DAILY DISPATCH, Per Quarter.

DAILY DISPATCH, One Blonth.

DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, one DAILY DISPATCH, Including Sunday, per

2 50 DAILY DISPATCH, inc uding Sunday, one SUNDAY DISPATCH, one year ... WEEKLY DISPATCH, one year... THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at 15 cents per week, or including the Sunday edition, at 20 cents per week.

PITTSRURG MONDAY APR 8 1889

THE DYNAMITE SPECTER.

The confession of a dynamite plot to blow up a brewery in New York, on account of its resistance to a strike, has been elicited by detective work, which, if the dispatches given elsewhere are accurate, seems to have fully unearthed and exposed the conspiracy.

The public is disposed to look with some suspicion on detective stories of dynamite plots among labor organizations. Some of the alleged discoveries have turned out to be mare's nests. But when the evidence is clearly developed it is necessary to recognize the fact that among a certain labor element, composed largely of the foreign and revolutionary class, the resort to such incendiary methods is possible.

Of course the ignorant foels who drift into arson as a means for remedying the wrongs of labor do not know that they are the worst enemies of labor. But the majority of American workingmen know it; and they will be forward in sternly suppressing anarchistic outrages. The vast bulk of the laborers of the United States are educated to the theory of a free government by law as the best defense of labor; and plots to destroy the law will be as actively opposed by them as by any other interest,

But in the presence of an ignorant class which is incited by strikes to the use of dynamite, are not capital and labor alike interested in seeking a reform of the conditions of labor which shall insure both the education of the ignorant and the abolition of strikes?

THE DEMONSTRATION OF EXPERIENCE. The large loss by the burning of Hubbard

& Co.'s factory in Lawrenceville yesterday, seems to emphasize the need of reinforcing the ordinary fire department by the river fire boat. Why the facilities for checking a fire by the land methods are not more adequate in that important manufacturing district, does not appear very clearly; but the testimony is practically unanimous that if a river fire boat had been on hand, the greater part of the \$500,000 loss would have been averted. A fraction of the extra loss would more than balance the cost of the heat; so that, in view of future possibilities in the economy of that expenditure is fully demonstrated. In its absence on this occasion, however, the amount of the loss lends cogency to the inquiry why the regular facilities were not more adequate.

MATRIMONY AS A REMEDY.

It is rather interesting to observe that, in connection with Miss Mary Anderson's failure of health and, at least temporary, retirement from the stage, the New York Sun infers "that celibacy and the pursuit of an arduous intellectual and brain-exhausting profession do not go well together." The fair deduction from this opinion is that the Sun would recommend marriage as a specific in Miss Anderson's case; and it

There is a possible corroboration for this view in the fact that large numbers of Miss Anderson's profession have apparently developed in practice a similar theory. In contrast to the extreme presented by Miss Anderson of being wedded only to her art, others of the profession have attracted attention by the extremely numerous and varied degree to which they are married. The Sun's suggestion explains this phenomenon. They are taking precautions' against the dangers which celibacy shows of mental exhaustion and breaking down through overwork. It is certainly the case that between heroic doses of the remedy and protected against any such disaster.

It the Sun succeeds in inducing Miss happy man who is selected will no doubt responsibility and their irresponsibility. be grateful to that brilliant journal.

THE STEREOTYPED ADVICE.

This is the time of the year when our esteemed cotemporaries abound with warnings against laying aside wraps and underclothing during the warm days. This the public wear so much clothing as to become overheated and then, by suddenly cooling off, contract the ills which are supposed to be guarded against by the plenitude of raiment. They are also, as a general rule, unable to credit the public with a sufficient amount of common sense to follow the rule that every one ought to know by heart. be chilled when quiet; but to have on hand | his official career. extra clothing in the shape of overcosts and wrans so as to be ready for the variations of temperature which constitute a characteristic feature of our climate at this season.;

SPECULATION AND BUSINESS. The Honorable Deacon S. V. White has

been giving the people of Plymouth Church instruction on the subject of Wall street. No one is better qualified to instruct the congregation on the ins and outs of that locality sacred to Mammon than the Congressional deacon, if he gave them plain unvarnished facts. But the points which he is reported to have brought out indicate an attempt on his part to smooth things over tor which "varnish" may be altogether too polished a word, and "whitewash" more

accurately descriptive.

the speculator to distinguish between soup and its ingredients invariably open the gambling on fluctuations of commercial and financial values and the legitimate operations of commerce. An importer, for instance, buys a million dollars' worth of forthe market will be ripe for a profit on them. Precisely this, says Mr. White, is the creed ceive a very vital distinction. The importer, by bringing them from the place where they demand. That is the equivalent of the functions of the broker or banker who takes an issue of bonds to a city where such an investment is in demand, and sells them there to actual investors-which, though super-

If Mr. White had instanced an importer who made an agreement with snother, that on a transaction pretending to involve a million dollars' worth of a certain kind of will make only a little over 11,000 homegoods, if the market went up 5 per cent the steads at 160 acres each; and as there are 30,buyer was to be paid \$50,000, and if it went | 000 would-be settlers, the inference is that down the seller was to receive a similar payment, the goods being left in the custom house, or having only an imaginary existence, that would be the equivalent of Wall street speculation. It would simply be a form of betting on the fluctuations of the market. The distinction appears every day in the wheat, petroleum and cotton markets. The men who speculate in those staples add nothing to the wealth of the country; the men who actually gather up and transport the staples from the producers to the consumers perform an actual service, and exhibit the beneficial functions of commerce.

There is another illustration which is provoked by Mr. White's comparison. If the importer who brings in a million dollars' worth of drygoods and sells them at a fixed price, should afterward go to the buyer, and telling him that they were deteriorated in quality and damaged by handling, and buy them back for 25 per cent less than he sold them for, the loser would not unjustly think there was something rotten in that kind of trade. Yet that sort of thing, almost infinitely varied, is a favorite method of piling up great fortunes by Wall street speculation.

One criterion is infallible in distinguishing between speculation and legitimate trade. In legitimate commerce both buyers and sellers secure a benefit from the transaction; while in speculation the gain of one man must always be a dead loss to the other

PITTSBURG WAKING UP.

The letters on the subject of railway discriminations against Pittsburg, which appear in THE DISPATCH this morning, show that our business men have become aroused to the vital importance of the issue. With public sentiment awakened as it is beginning to be, the railroad men will, if they exercise their usual intelligence, soon be brought to recognize the fact that their welfare, as well as that of the public, can best be secured by giving our industries as favorable freight rates as those of any other

The arguments which have appeared in detense of the railroad policy generally turn on one point, namely, that the advantages of Pittsburg from fuel gas are so great that the railroads have a right to share in them. This is true so long as the sharing is done on the same basis as that of other business interests. Merchants, manufacturers and newspapers supplying this market share in its prosperity by increased traffic. If a a merchant should try to get 25 or 50 per way of fires among the millions of dollars | cent higher prices for drygoods than the worth of property along the river banks, the same goods cost in other cities, there would be a decided objection to the theory that he son, has indersed no office seeker's papers, and natural gas, on such a plan. If Mr. Car- course of the new regime. The fact is that negie should try to make the Pittsburg railroads pay him \$35 per ton for steel rails, while he is selling to roads in other parts of the country at \$27 or \$28, they would promptly convince him of the fallacy of the claim that that was the way to share in the advantages of natural gas by buying their steel rails elsewhere.

But this is exactly the claim that is set up on behalf of the railroads; and the sting of it is that the power to enforce that claim is held by them through grants of sovereign power by the State. That is the vital difference between the railroad business and would probably undertake to furnish a the status of ordinary trade. A merchant bridegroom, solely, of course, in the public | who made a claim of this sort would simply be laughed at. Merchants have no power to discriminate so as to injure a locality. Railroads have got the power from the right and necessity to regulate that power.

One other argument has been introduced in this matter by communications which attack Mr. Carnegie personally. It is worth while to remember that, at the outset, THE DISPATCH made the personal syllable as if the word were written "Parnul." criticism which would naturally suggest itself in connection with this matter, and Mr. Carnegie met it with an outspoken denial. As he has done this over his own signature, and as he bears the onus of his criticisms of the Pennsylvania Railroad absence of the mental characteristics that openly and above-board, it is pertinent for result in breakdown, some of them are fully his critics to remember that attacks made upon his personal course anonymously, or behind the disguise of nom de plume, only Anderson to try matrimony as a tonic, the serve to emphasize the contrast between his

THE example of Tarrytown in the matter of monuments should be instructive to larger cities. That village having failed to raise the funds necessary to build a substantial and handsome soldiers' monument, some one set up a zinc statue of a soldier; is variously instructed is the surest way to and the people got so worked up over it that contract colds, with visious of pneumonia and the necessary funds for a good monument consumption hovering in the background. are now raised. It might be a good experiment The instructors on these points hardly ever to try on this village's big neighbor, which stop to reflect that an equally sure way is to in the matter of monuments might be appropriately Tarryopolis, to see if setting up a zine monument to U. S. Grant would not work its millionaires up to a fruitful condition of wrath.

THE Empress of Austria is reported by a current paragraph to make her own soup; but Col. Fred Grant goes to that court in That is to dress neither too warmly, so as to calm reliance on the fact that the ingrediperspire with exercise, nor too coolly, so as to ents of that compound have no relation to

> IT is calculated to create apprehension when we see in the list of newly chartered corporations in Illinois the following stunning title: "The United States Vogel-Kazophone-and-Electrical Micophone-Trumpet-Aucastic-Electromoter-Power-Musical-Car-Distance-Loud-Speaking - Transfer - Instrument Company; capital, \$65,000,000." It is plain that a company needs a great deal of capital to carry all those names; but, on the other hand, it can also be urged that with all that inflation in the title, it might be content without an equal inflation of the millions of stock which it is to carry.

ALTHOUGH Ward McAllister has retired from his leadership of the New York Centennial Entertainment Committee, he will take a leading part at the banquet. The

entertainment.

THE suggestion is made in the Illinois Legislature that that State shall smash the eign goods, and hopes that when they arrive Binding Twine Trust by setting its convicts at work turning out twine at cost. But inasmuch as the combination has corof a Wall street bull. But he fails to per- nered the raw material for this twine, the proposition fails to offer much prospect for in the case he specifies, adds value to the goods | squeezing the combination. It might be a picnic for the cornerers to take the contract are produced to the place where they are in of supplying the penitentiary, with materials-of course at monopoly prices.

LIFE has its compensations. Ex-President Cleveland's success in landing a ninetyfour tarpon in Florida last week may be a ficially like, is in reality widely different slight mitigation of his failure to haul in from the operations of the Wall street spec- the much bigger fish for which he baited his hook last year.

A CALCULATION is affoat to the effect that the new lands opened up in Oklahoma some one will be left. Necessarily this will accentuate the demand to take some more Indian reservations while unearned railway land grants are still held with the usual tight grip of the corporations.

THE usual rule seems to have prevailed in that National bank defalcation out in Minnesota. After the \$100,000 horse had been stolen, the directors were very much on the qui vive in the matter of locking stable doors.

THE Chicago Tribune notes sarcastically that "Nebraska is setting up a howl because she does not get all the offices she wants.' The Tribune should not blame Nebraska for that. She only tries to follow the fashions of the older States; and it is especially natural in view of the tendency of the Nebraska press to model itself on the example of the Chicago newspapers.

trying to pass a law prohibiting the killing of coons in summer; but his success is doubtful. The yellow-dog interest is arrayed solidly against the measure, IT is with disapproval that we note the

A MEMBER of the Illinois Legislature is

suggestion of the reckless Chicago Mail that Boulanger should come to this country and start a new career as mascot for a baseball club. There is already an overstock of Boulangerism in the politics of this country.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

FREDDJE GEBHARD smokes a package of cigarettes every day. GEORGE BANCROFT is the oldest living graduate of Harvard College, He was in the class

AFTER his 40 years' lectureship at the versity of Pennsylvania, Dr. D. Hayes Agnew n Saturday delivered his farewell address. THE Rt. Rev. J. F. Duhamel, Bishop of Ottawa arrived at New York from Liverpool on the Umbria yesterday, and left for Canada last evening.

Dr. and Mrs. Harvey Lindsey, Mr. Cleve-land's Oak View tenants, will celebrate there some time this summer the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding day.

THERE is division of labor at the White House. Mrs. Harrison bosses the laundresses, cooks and chambermalds. Mrs. McKee looks after the waiters and crockery, while Mrs. Russell Harrison sees to buying the victuals and drink. THE last President, when he had signed the

Statehood bill, gave the quill to William M. Springer, of Illinois, Chairman of the House Committee on Territories. He prizes it as a memento just as if he had had anything to do SENATOR EDMUNDS has remained cold and distant so far as the administration is concerned. He has asked no favors of Mr. Harri-

is entitled to share in the prosperity of has studiously avoided all comment on the Senator Edmunds grows more and more reserved and unsympathetic as his years increase. APPREHENSION is felt over the condition of ex-Governor Porter, recently appointed Minister to Italy. Three days ago, upon returning from a walk, his feet were so badly swollen

that he could hardly remove his shoes, and the

next day the skin began to peel off, and there

was continuous pain. His physician is unable to make a satisfactory diagnosis, and his conon continues not materially improved. THE trustees of the Kilmarnock Museum have decided to print a verbatim copy of the holograph manuscripts of Burns' first poems, which were acquired by them last year. The alterations made by the poet will thus be shown, as well as many other peculiarities o his work. It was at Kilmarnock that the first edition of Burns was issued, copies of which are among the rarest that are offered for sale, ONE rarely hears the name of the great leader of the Irish party in Great Britain, Mr. State, and that fact establishes at once the Parnell, pronounced correctly; it seems much easier to pronounce it in the usual American way, with an emphatic accent on the last syllable, and without any regard to the peculiar demands or methods of English as it is pro-

ation however, places the accent on the first A MONKEY-AND-PARROT TIME,

nounced by Englishmen. The correct punctu-

Trouble in the Pennsylvania Railroad Famlly Over Its Business Policy.

om the Philadelphia Record.1 There is trouble in the Pennsylvania railroad amily, and the railroad company's hostility to Philadelphia's commercial growth is the cause. The story is that President Roberts and his following in the Board of Directors have waxed angry lately at the movement for a belt rail-road in this city and the outery against a decline in Philadelphia commerce, and that these, officials have found unexpected enemies in their midst. Peter Wright's Sons, it has leaked out, have found their interests opposed to those of the Pennsylvania Railroad infits at-

to those of the Pennsylvania Railroad in its attack on Philadelphia's commerce, and have become a little too independent.

This is responsible for a part of the falling out, but the trouble is heightened by the recent default on the interest of Girard Point Storage Company's bonds. Since the railroad, by its diversion of grain, is responsible for this default there is considerable feeling about the matter. The late Thomas A. Scott was an extensive holder of elevator company bonds, and his executors are determined to endure no trifling from the railroad efficials, but to stand out for their rights. A number of those closely connected with the big corporation are beginning to find fault a little with its policy. As a prominent broker said yesterday: "Some men are for the Pennsylvania Railroad, right or wrong; tothers think that some regard should be had to the interests of Philadelphia."

And between these two parties no love is lost just now.

A Herculean Task From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

It should be noted that not Mr. Cleveland but a lady companion in the boat hooked the 94-pound tarpon. Mr. Cleveland gallantly Now will Mr. Cleveland help Sister Hill land the tarpon of the Democratic nomination in '92?

From the Chicago News. J If any person were to be so thoughtless as to let a pin drop in the streets of Washington these days he would be arrested for disturbing

DEATHS OF A DAY.

James McTighe.

Mr. James McTighe, an old and well-knowh resident of Pittsburg, died last evening at his residence, No. 502 Fifth avenue, aged 50 years.

PENN'S HOME FARM.

The Legislature Willing to Bay It-A Histeric Spot in Bucks County for a State Park and Museum-A Point for Carnegie -Success After Many Trials.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
HARRISBURG, April 7.—The old Penn farm in Bucks county—"the home farm," as it is known, for the reason that the manor house was located on it—will become the property of the State, if Governor Beaver is willing. The Senate has passed a bill for its purchase, Twen-ty-five Pennsylvania members of Congress peitioned for it, and the two United States Se tors indorsed the project. The House Appropriations Committee, in its zeal to cut down ex-penditures, negatived the measure to the same effect that originally came before it, but by the time the Senate bill was messaged to the House a change had come over the spirit of the ommittee's dream to such an extent that the bill was reported favorably. The House will pass it. Chairman Andrews is in favor of hav ing it go through, and when Chairman Andrews throws his weight into any matter he throws considerably more than the pounds avoirdupois of his physical development.

A Pennsylvania Museum When Mr. Hindenach, member from Bucks, was asked what is expected after the farm had become the property of the State, he replied that it ought to be turned into a park, and that a museum of antiquities, handed down from colonial days, might be established there in honor of the memory of the founder of the Commonwealth. This Penn farm, Bucks county people believe, ought to be to Pennsylvania e what Mt. Vernon is to the nation. Pen relics of colonial times, they believe, should be reasured up here for this and future genera-

A Once Royal Domain.

tions to look on and admire.

Appealed to for information concerning the old manor, Mr. Hindenach furnished a little tract that has been distributed among the Legislature. The information it gives is brief and to the point, Penn's favorite manor of Pennsbury, Falls township, Bucks county, which lay along the Delaware for several miles, contained over 8,000 acres of rich land. It is contained over 8,000 acres of rich land. It is now divided into nearly a hundred different tracts, in size from a small lot to a large farm. It was once a royal domain, called Sepessin, and was purchased of an old Indian king, the reputed owner. The name is the same that Lindstrom, on his map of 1615, gives to the small stream in Falls that Penn afterward name "Welcome" creek, after the vessel he came in. This tract was granted at different times to others, before it came into the possession of Penn. In 1664, Sir Thomas Carre, the English commander on the Delaware, granted it to Thomas Hyde and Thomas Morley, and it was then called the Manor of Grimstead. In 1672 it was granted to Matthias Nicholls, and three years afterward he conveved it to John Barry & Company. But nothing came of these grants, and it was included in the tract Sir Edmund Andros located for the Duke of York, in 1675. It appears that Andros granted this same tract to one Arnout de la Grange, of New York. As the conditions of none of these conveyances had been carried out by the grantees. William Penn succeeded to all the rights of the crown.

A Quaker's Palace.

This tract was purchased by Penn soon after his arrival in 1682; he ordered a dwelling to be erected thereon, and determined to make it his country home. The house was a stately res dence, begun 1682-83; was several years in building, and cost him £5,000 to £7,000. It stood on a gentle eminence, 150 yards from the Delaware. Welcome creek wound its gentle waters closely about it; and it was surrounded by gardens, and fruit trees planted by Penn's hand. He resided there during his second visit, with his family, 1699-1701; met his council there; may be account the large second visit. several treaties with the Indians on the lawn in front of the house—and enter tained much distinguished Colonia company. In 1684, the manor con tained 8,481 acres, but in the next 20 years, 1,889 tained 8,43I acres, but in the next 20 years, 1,888 acres were sold, and some added to it. In 1703, Penn, by a deed of trust, settled the mansion house, which he calls a "palace," with the land attached to it, on the elder branch of the family. In 1733, the manor contained but 5,842 acres, and the quantity afterward varied. In 1792 the manor house and 300 acres were sold, by the heirs of Penn, to Robert Crozier. The deed recites "all that capital message or manor deed recites "all that capital message or manor oy the heirs of renn, to Robert Crozner. The deed recites "all that capital message, or manor house, erected by William Penn, Esquire, first proprietor and Governor in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania," etc., etc. The Crozler mansion was erected where the manor Crozler mansion was erected where the manor house had stood. The tract was afterward divided between the two sons of Robert Crozler, Robert and Thomas, the former getting the part belonging to the mansion. The property remained in the Crozler family until within recent years.

A Chance for a Sensation. when Andrew Carnegie faces the Legislature to-morrow night to denounce the Pennsylvania Railroad be might make quite a hit by asking the members to tear up their Pennsylvania Railroad passes, merely as a guarantee of good faith. This would produce more of a sensation among the statesmen than the hard things Mr. Carnegic will say concerning the railroad's policy toward Pittsburg and Pennsylvania industries. The members, however, do not all carry passes. Senator Revburn doesn't, and he once gave a constituent quite a shock when the latter asked him to use his influence with the Pennsylvania Railroad to get him a pass home. The Senator, who was traveling in the same direction as his friend, simply walked over to the ticket office, bought two tickets, and handed the other gentleman one. Passes, however, come without the asking, and the average legislator is too antee of good faith. This would produce mor

the asking, and the average legislator is too courteous to refuse them. Besides, it is a car-dinal principle of American life to take any-thing that can be got for nothing. Success at Last. There is one representative who offers :

great many amendments and presents resolu-tions beyond number, but if any of them were ever adopted no one found it out. One evening recently, however, he approached a friend in great glee, just after adjournment, and ex-

claimed:
"Well, old fellow, I got one motion through
at last. Did you see me do it?"
"Great Cæsar! You don't mean it!
"Yes, and it was carried unanimously."
"How in the world did that happen? What

they are graded according to size and variety. The Virginia nut is the largest and finest." was it?" "Why, I offered the motion to adjourn." SIMPSO

The Way They Look at It. From the New York Evening Sun.1 Once upon a time when Pennsylvania had s centennial. New York, like the rest of the States, poured its thousands upon thousands of dollars into her open lap. It is a poor return for her to dump her whole militia upon us and

require us to pay the bill. No Rose Without a Thorn. From the St. Panl Globe. ? Russell Harrison is in New York consulting ttorneys regarding a libel suit. Thus is the sweet of being a President's son in Washing on tinctured with the bitter of being an editor

in the wild and woolly West. OFFICE SEEKERS. WOES.

DENVER Times: Men who are left behind by the procession naturally drift into the ranks of OMAHA Herald: Chorus of waiting Repub-

licans at Washington: "And the office that we onged for never came." PROVIDENCE Journal: The question whether Mr. John Wanamaker or Mr. M. S. Quay will appoint the postmaster at Philadelphia is still

ALBANY Argus: Halstead is contracting for 16-inch dynamite gun, warranted to throw shells from Cincinnati to Washington. It must be ready by the next session of the Senate. LOUISVILLE Courier-Journal: Secretary Noble will have to seat himself frequently on Corporal Tanner. So unantmous a person as the Corporal may do the party in power a great deal of harm.

CHICAGO Times: Bob Lincoln will do. Any man who has the nerve to ask an Illinois Ser ator to accompany him to the White House can be relied upon to twist the lion's tail when SAN ANTONIO Express: It is a woful fact that removal by Cleveland does not entitle a Republican to pie at Harrison's table. In the

language of a brilliant Northwestern cotem

porary, the best way to get an office is to ren CHICAGO Herald: His Weary Return-"When did you get back from Washington Sammy?" "Last week." "Come back on the limited?" "No. That was the state of my finances. I worked my way back on the

ireights. St. Louis Globe-Democrat: When somebody told the late Senator Conkling that one of his enemies was about to be appointed to a foreign mission he replied, "I am glad of it; the foreigner the better." Perhaps some of the Re-publican Senators didn't think Germany foreign enough for Mr. Haistead.

How Mr. Carnegie's Sharp Letters Are Railroad Freight Discrimination Against Pitteburg-Mr. Carnegie Defended. To the Editor of The Dispatch:

A mest remarkable article appeared in your issue of Saturday morning, devoted mostly to Mr. Carnegie and his observations on "Freight oppressive policy toward the industries of this State are rising up at last to fight the monopoly Discriminations Against Pittsburg and Its Manufacturing Industries." That there is a servant of its creator. Andrew Carnege, the Pittsburg steel manufacturer, has joined the ample cause for a severe arraignment of the railroads on this score is certainly apparent to thing like justice shall be given at the great anyone who takes the trouble to investigate orporation's hands,
Since the Pittsburg millionaire called the never so little the subject. And the endeavor to make it appear that the railroad is making Pennsylvania manufacturers' attention through THE DISPATCH to the high tolls that their an effort, ass sted by the inter-State of law, to reform its former abuses, seems rather ridiculous, to say the least.

The writer of the article referred to, and who

railroads force from them a number of the trade journals, including the Iron Age and the Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Asso-ciation, have sent letters to the iron men of for a layman, seems to be remarkably well posted in railroad matters, and who is inspired, we are to suppose, by no other motive than to see the railroad justly dealt by, seems to us to Eastern Pennsylvania inquiring the tolls they pay on raw material. The answers are uniformly confirmatory of Mr. Carnegie's position. From the figures gleaned it would appear that be endeavoring to cover the sins (?) of the rail-road company with Mr. C.'s coat, and reminds that gentleman that "people who live in glass houses ought not to throw stones." New, Mr. C. may not be a "saint" as we Christians as compared with the railroads of the South the railroads of Pennsylvania charge almost three times as much on the raw materials of iron manufacture-and the Pennsylvania Rail-"reckon it," but he is at least entitled to be heard as a gentleman, and so far as he tells the truth and stands for right and justice, he is entitled, not only to a hearing, but to the grati-Ex-Mayor Hewitt, of New York, in a recent interview in the South, showed his apprecia tude of every right thinking man.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is not only not a benevolent institution, but if Mr. Carnegie's charges are true (and they are not denied), it is a vast concern that is engaged in a business that, so far as the community at large is concerned, is unjust and in its methods dishonorable. tion of the true state of affairs, which the railroads are responsible for in this section. Evi-dently manufacturers generally are awakening the Pennsylvania Railroad will answer for its

dishonorable.

The argument of the writer is not that Mr. C.'s charges are not true, but that the fact The argument of the writer is not that Mr. C.'s charges are not true, but that the fact that his great works are enabled to use it for carrying on their extensive business and are compelled to give the Pennsylvania Railroad a large amount of hauling to do, is a sufficient reason why he should not complain, when therein lies the very reason for his complaint. True, he could not do business without using the facilities furnished by the railroad company, but that is no reason why they should treat him unjustly:

virtually clouds the title of nearly one-third of Mr. Carnegie has large wealth, made "right here," as the writer affirms-made out of the coal and gas and iron combined, that gives to them of titles, and was rendered by Judge Pittsburg and her surrounding territory great facilities and advantages, and he is succeeding responsible for the debts of the husband. The decision of the Court laid down a general prin-ciple applicable to one-third the real estate in the State, and which threw such a doubt upon in his business in spite of the injustice done nim. His mills are running, and he manages the State, and which threw such a doubt upon the legality of certain titles as to seriously agitate the real estate market. The sentence referred to was: "It can hardly be necessary to say where a conveyance is made to a married woman the burden of proof is on the wife to show that the property was purchased and paid for out of the money belonging to ber, and that in the absence of such proof the presumption is that the husband furnished the means of payment." to add year by year to his vast fortune. All this is true, as affirmed. But, bas Mr. Carnegie no rights as a man and an American citizen that are to be respected, just because succeeded where many others have failed? Now I am not defending Mr. C., nor champion-Now I am not defending Mr. C., nor championing his cause because he is Mr. C. (for I do not so much as know him personally); but such argument as that, and such public and corporate morals as that ought not to go unrebuked. Andrew Carnegie is right, and when hais right he needs no defense from me or anyone else. But the writer of this article, instead of a personal attack should answer his argument, show that he is wrong, or approve his course. By the clause of the decision referred to it is

The argument of "Layman" is that the rail-

or other relatives or was earned by berself, is responsible in the absence of this proof for the debts of the husband. The wife holding property in her own name and wishing to mortgage or sell it must furnish proof that it was not purchased with money furnished by her husband. It is said that applications for mortgages are rejected every day because of this difficulty. It is probable that a test case will be carried before the Court of Appeals to cover this point. The argument of "Layman" is that the railroad company ought to be a participator in the
profits of gas and coal. That if the manufacturers of Pittsburg, through providential circumstances, are favored in the matter of fuel
they ought to be charged higher rates for transportation than other localities where such
providential combinations are not found. The
railroad company thereby reaps a double
profit: First, by the increased tonnage it receives from the greatly increased production
of the favored locality; and, secondly, by overcharging on this increased production. It
really trebles its profits. And yet this writer
says it is justified. The only basis on which it
is done is because there is no competing company by which it can be held to equitable business principles, and there is no competing
line because, by a palpable violation of law
the railroad company has prevented the building of such a line. Does any man argue that
because a man's farm produces more wheat to
the acre than his neighbor's farm, that therefore he ought to pay a higher rate for sending
his produce to the mill or the market? Or because one man, by reason of his business successes, has attained greater wealth than another that therefore he ought to pay more for
his dinner or for his railroad fare than his
neighbor? The fact is the injustice done to
Pittsburg is so palpable that all the country is
talking of it. Men wonder that the people
have not risen in their might and made such a
demand as is never disregarded by even the
most powerful corporate combinations. WASHINGTON, April 6 .- A proposed army order abolishing Sunday morning inspection is now in the hands of President Harrison, and the advocates of the reform expect him to oes it will be in the face of much opposition from the real soldiers of the army. The idea embodied in this proposed order from the Sundiers, is that the usual weekly inspection shall take place on Saturday afternoon instead of Sunday morning. It is well known that nearly all the veterans of the army are opposed to any change, and although the offices of Secretary Proctor and General Schofield have been enlisted in behalf of the "Sabbath-resters," as they are denominated in the army, it is not believed General Harrison will issue the order. General Sherman is most violently opposed to any change, and in his forcible way has so expressed himself to the War Department officials. On this point he says: "Every well regulated family provides its children with a bath, a change of clothing, and a general polishing up on Sunday morning; the soldiers, being children of the Government, should be treated in the same way." nost powerful corporate combination

The writer says: "Pittsburg may claim that the discrimination enables Chicago to shut it out from markets beyond Chicago, to which she is entitled. Is that true? Is it not more true that if Pittsburg intrudes upon trade areas which naturally belong to Chicago, she must take her chances of getting kicked out." In answer to this we say: First, that there

the same way."

It has been the custom prevailing in the army for the past 50 years, and it is thought to be unlikely that it will be changed now, in the face are no trade areas which belong naturally to fatal to all principles of justice. The wrong is not inflicted upon Pittsburg alone, or upon any other city or community against whom discriminations are made, but upon all those who use the products of such localities. The conuse the products of such localities. The consumer is a greater sufferer really than the producer in such a case. A railroad company is a common carrier, and, doing a legitimate and honorable business, makes a reasonable profit in its business. It is its duty to deal justly and equitably by all its patrons, and if there is any benefit to be derived from natural or acquired facilities by localities or individuals, the whole body politic is or ought to be the beneficiary. Any other principle of business is wrong—wrong in principle and wrong in practice. The corporate powers granted to these "common carriers" contemplates nothing more than the carriers' contemplates nothing more than the furnishing of just and equal rights to all, and the primary idea is the greatest good to the

"The peanut singly is a light and arry trine, but in numbers it is a vast resource of agriculture and commerce. Its food properties are great, and a rich, precious oil is in every kernel. The consumption of peanuts is 3,200,000 bushels a season, and the highest production is but 700,000 bushels more. All these peanuts are raised in Virginia, North Carolina and Tennesses but the Tennessee production is comparathe primary idea is the greatest good to the greatest number.

The real secret of this great system of injustice lies in the fact that the great corporations, through their endeavors to make their business pay large dividends on largely watered stocks, have to resort to dishonorable and illegal means to accomplish it. There are so many "wheels within wheels" that the poor "stockholders" in whose interests these things have to be done (?) get but a small pittance out of the enormous profits, and the balance goes see, but the Tennessee production is comparatively small. During the peanut harvest the people, the picaninnies, the dogs, pigs, and nearly everything that eats get fat in the land nearly everything that eats get fat in the land of the peanut.

Peanuts are planted at corn-planting time, each kernel produces a running vine like crab grass, and each root develops about 20 pods. When ripe the plough is run through the loamy soil on a dry day just before frost. The nuts are dried and shocked up like corn to keep dry before housing. When marketed they go to a cleaner, where they are put through steampower machinery and polished, after which they are graded according to size and variety. of the enormous profits, and the balance goes to fatten those who are in a position to have the "run of the crib." Only when great corthe "run of the crib." Only when great cor-porations shall be compelled to "do justly," by great and small, will the country be freed from a great peril that now threatens us with civil and political destruction. And only when men like Mr. Carnegie, who have the courage of their convictions and the financial ability and influence to make themselves felt, move to the front, in an earnest endeavor to secure justice, may we hope to see a better and safer condition of things take place. Let Mr. Carnegie con-tinue to speak, and let the country have the facts, and "The truth shall make us free. PITTSBURG, April 6.

To Prevent Discrimination

I have carefully read Mr. Carnegie's letters

published in your paper bearing upon the ques-

tion of discrimination against Pittsburg manu-

facturers and shippers, and am satisfied that it will bear good fruit in the future, as it brings

to the notice of the public the manner in which railroad companies discriminate against us, and

that his action will set the thinking portion of

our people to consider the best means to over-

come this crying evil. It may not bring bene-

fits immediately, or in the near future, but it

will before many more terms of our legislative

bodies shall have met and a journed, requiring them to modify and change the laws so that all shippers will be placed upon an equal footing.

Mr. Carnegie is probably not aware of the fact that there is now standing upon our books a law that will help his cause very much. I re-

fer to the act of Assembly approved June 1883. The first and second sections read as follows:

Section 1-That any undue or unreasonable dis-

What this act needs to make it complete, is

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

ONLY THEMSELVES TO BLAME. Senators Who Complain Without First Having Suggested Anything.

Special Telegram to The Dispatch. WASHINGTON, April 7 .- An interview with Senator Farwell, of Illinois, telegraphed here from Chicago, makes the Senator complain grievously because Mr. Wanamaker's new superintendent of the railway mail service, Mr. Bell, of Philadelphia, did not consult him in regard to the appointment of Mr. Montgomery, superintendent of mails for Chicago, Mr. Bell uld not be found this evening, but another could not be found this evening, but another high official of the Postoffice Department says neither of the Illinois Senators was consulted because they did not ask to be. They never expressed a preference for anyone, or any interest in the matter. A superintendent was needed, Mr. Montgomery was known to be a first-class man for the place, which Senator Farrell admits, and be was appointed.

"Some Senators are queer creatures," concluded the official. "They curse office seekers for annoying them, and profess a desire to be relieved of the whole business, but if an office is filled in their State without consulting them, they get awful mad about it."

The Men Who Are Happy. From the New Orleans Picayune. J Blessed are they who expect nothing! They do not spend time and money monkeying around Washington worrying the President for something he would rather give to bett

Section 1—That any undue or unreasonable discrimination by any railroad company or other common carrier, or any officer, superintendent, mainager or agent thereof, in charges for or in aclifities for the transportation of freight within this State, or coming from or going to any other State, is hereby declared to be uniawful. Section 2—No railroad company or other common carrier engaged in the transportation of property shall charge, demand, or receive from any person, company or corporation, for the transportation of property, or for any other service, a greater-sum than it shall charge or receive from any other service, from the same place, upon like conditions, and under similar circumstances; and all concessions in rates and drawbacks shall be allowed to all persons, companies, or corporations alike. for such transportations and service, upon like conditions, under similar circumstances, and during the same period of time. Nor shall any such railroad company or common carrier make any undue or unreasonable discrimination between individuals or between individuals and transportation companies, or the furnishing of facilities for transportation. Any violation of this provison shall make the offending company or common carrier liable to the party injured for damsges treble the amount of injury suffered." It Seems a Trifle Odd. From the Public Ledger.] It is surprising how many of those "men tioned" for prominent offices are men shunned also by the appointing powers. - MARGUERITE.

Oh, tangled tresses of tawny light, So wayward and wildly forlorn, Framing in with thy golden strands A face like the Easter morn! Divinest eyes of translucent blue

A gift that the angels have sent Gazing out on this lovely world In innocent wonderment. A starling bright from its trackless space, That came to our wandering band; Earthward borne in its eager flight, To wander in fairy land.

Oh, not more fair is the snow-white flower, Pure as pearl, with its heart of gold,

Oh, Marguerite; may thy days be all As bright as thy heautiful youth— iver shine from thine eyes so blue, The radiant soul of truth. —San Francisco Call.

THREE PAPERS IN ONE. OUR MAIL POUCH.

Feast for Literary Epicures in the 20

A literary feast was given to the tens of nousands of DISPATCH readers yesterday An expenditure of 5 cents secured for them an amount of choice reading matter which would have cost several dollars in book form. Aside from the complete news of the day-political personal, commercial, industrial and miscel aneous-gathered abroad and at home brought by telegraph and cable from all civil-ized lands, all arranged in its most attractive form, there were many broad pages filled with the best thoughts of some of the best American writers - novelists, humorists, essayists cientists, clergymen and poets. As most of the matter appears exclusively in these columns, there is but one way in which the lover of good literature can cossess himself of a supply such as was laid before our readers yesterday, and that is by adding his name to the list of subscribers of the Sunday edition of THE DISPATCH, now numbering nearly 50,000. Hundreds, hitherto strangers, are adopting this course every week,

Page Dispatch of Yesterday.

and the first case of disappointment or dissat-isfaction has yet to be reported. The most interesting piece of foreign news was the announcement that Great Britain has become interested in the workings of prohibitory laws in this country. Threats are made of shutting up Sunday saloons over there, and the Liberty League is much alarmed. Another divorce scandal in high life is causing a sensation. Baron Beaumont wants separation from his millionaire wife. England is ready to give succor to Boulanger if he is driven from Bel-gium. The Duchess of Cambridge is dead at the age of 92. The Boulangists, on trial at Paris, were let off with \$20 fines. The young German Emperor had a narrow escape from drowning. He is still strengthening his army and navy. Predictions are made that the Samoan conference will not be able to settle the

A Bellefonte (Pa.) veteran has just returned to his native place after an absence of 27 years. His name is Joseph W. Whitten, and he says that during the war he was captured by the Confederates and sold into slavery in Cuba, where he was treated most cruelly. John G Thompson, a Columbus mail clerk, has disap peared. He is charged with stealing. People up the Allegheny and in Northern Pennsylvania had great sport with wild ducks, which were never before known to be so numerous, A St. Louis man thinks he has a motor that will run forever, with occasional repairing. A Cleveland gas and coke company has been absorbed by the Standard Oil Company, Diss Debar, the priestess of Spiritualism, is attracting attention again, by her courtship of a Spanish student. Savannah had a \$1,500,000

It is proposed to celebrate the beginning of improvement of the Allegheny at Herr's Island by a great public demonstration. The nilk boycott is expected to begin to-day, and farmers say they will make but small ship-ments. The Millvale mill starts to-day, and it is reported that new non-union men are to be employed. The hearing of applicants for retail iquor licenses is nearly finished. An old Southder told a DISPATCH reporter why cannon balls so much abound in Skunk hollow. They were used in testing guns there, away back in the thirties. The Monongahela House is to undergo \$50,000 worth of improvements. The Alleghenies won their second game Score, Alleghentes, 8; Kansas Citys, 4. Spalding's team arrived at New York, all well. The sporting review was as full and as newsy as III. ·

Parts II, and III., embracing pages 9 to 20, inclusive, were devoted chiefly to literary mat-ter and the weekly review of theatrıcal, social, military and secret society events, art notes, etc. Rev. Edward Everett Hale's story of Eastern and Western life 100 years ago was be gun, and promises to be deeply interesting. Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, Rev. Theodoro L. Cuyler and Rev. Howard Crosby discussed the immoral influences of the stage. Bill Nye told of the strange discoveries he made in In-diana. George A. Madden gave a pleasing and graphically written account of a voyage to the Bermudas and return, together with much curious and entertaining lore regarding those famous islands. Beverly Crump drew pictures of curious things in Cuba. Gail Hamilton again attacked the agnostics, and Faith Templeton replied to Miss Hamilton's paper on miracles. W. P. Pond told how diamond thieves manage their trade. Another installment of the history of remakable occurrences brought to light through the investieations of the American Society for Psychical Research, was full of interest. Eliakim Eastman contributed a quaint sketch of New England village life. Ernest H. Heinrichs resumed his tales of fancy and fairyland, contributing a story that will charm the little ones. Frank Carpenter noted the curious customs of the people of Siam. Other contribu-tors were Bessie Bramble, Bolivar, Bart, E. W. Lightner, Captain King, Edgar, L. Wakeman M. M., Rev. George Hodges and several anonymous writers. A column devoted to scientific topics was replete with useful infor-

A BROWN PAPER PARCEL Elevated Train Men Pelted Each Other

With it, Not Knowing its Contents.

From the New York Sun. 1 Elevated train guards not infrequently find things in their cars, but finds of money are Some of them have been kicking the selves for months over an incident that occurred one morning as a number of them were en route to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, to route to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, to go on duty. As usual, they were seated in a group in the last car, indulging in chaff. One of their number spied a brown paper parcel on an adjoining seat. It was greasy, and looked about as ordinary as such a parcel can look.

"Hello" cried this penetrating guard, "here's some Eyetalian's lunch," and with that he hurled the brown paper mass at the head of the man opposite him. In like manner the parcel was passed back again and the fun was kept up until the end of the trip, when it was suggested that it be presented to the starter, with the meu's compliments. The starter took the matter seriously, opened the parcel carefully, and then thanked the men gravely for giving it to him. There was \$1,500 in the greasy brown paper, but the starter said he feltobiged to hold on to it until the owner called for it, which he did the next day. Trainmen now invariably inspect brown paper parcels with particularity.

What Disturbs Canojoharle. From the New York Telegram. 1 Canojoharie is excited over subterranea rumblings and shakings that awaken people from their sleep. If the late Warner Miller is anywhere around there kicking himself for the wasted work of last fall's campaign, he will

A Test for Truthfulness. From the Pioneer Press.] President Harrison's probity is about to un dergo a very severe test. He is going on a fish-

THOSE FROLICSOME PIGS.

Sam. Allen and C. D. Higby have each sucpeeded in penning the pigs in exactly eight seconds. - Warren (Pa.) Mirror.

President Harrison may not be able to get if the pigs in the clover, and he probably will not cel very bad if he doesn't. - New York World. "You are remarkably stupid over that little "Oh, it's easy enough for you, probably; the heiress of a hog butcher ought to know all about

The Clover Club, of Philadelphia, want it understood that they are not the original of that puzzle, "Pigs in Clover." Anyone who has at-tended one of their dinners would never accuse them of such a thing, although their feasts are a puzzle and a delight to many .- Baltimore Ameri

The convicts at Sing Sing and Auburn are reported to be going crazy from? their enforced dieness. Why not send a supply of "Pigs in Clover" or some other enigms to the penal insti-tutions? When all were tired of the puzzles there might be a grand exchange among the convicts,-

At the Sunday School-"And now, children," said the Superintendent, benignantly, "are there any questions you would like to ask before we 'How long did it take you to get all the pigs in the pen the first time you tried?" inquire sweet little girl on the front seat. - Chicago

What this act needs to make it complete, is an amendment tacked on to it, requiring the Court in which suit has been brought to place the same at the head of the next succeeding trial list, for trial. This will give it prompt trial, for it is the speedy bringing to trial of evildoers that creates consternation rather than the penalty-attached to the crime.

If Mr. Carnegie desires to have his adeas made effectual, all he needs is to get this amendment passed, as this act has been held Constitutional. Then a speedy trial will compel the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or any other road, to carry his freight for the same rate it does that of other parties. The great delay in the Inter-State Commerce Commission in making prompt and speedy decisions, is what makes their conclusions of little weight.

Pixtsburg, April 6.

JUNIUS. Mrs. Briggs-You can't get 'em in the pen an you? Mr. Briggs-No. The pesky little things. There they go again.
"Those pigs remind me of you, John."
"Why?"

"Because they'd rather run round everywhere else than go home."—Chicago Heraid,

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-The 117th birthday of Bridget Doody, of Mineral Point, Wis., according to a certified copy of the haptism record of the old lady obtained from a Catholic church in her native town of Kneckmahon-in-Strubally, County Waterford, Ireland, occurred April 5, she having been born in 1772.

-The consideration for which Bombay Hook, near Wilmington, Del., was transferred by its original owner, an Indian chief, was two barrels of rum, two shotguns and four handfuls of powder. The land is worth now about \$300,-000. Quite appropriately, the sign manual of the Indian chief was a goose, —Surrogate O'Neil, of Jorsey City, re-

eived a \$10 bank note as a fee, on the edge of which was written in India ink: "Anybody hazing this in his or her pocket will never be busted. Hang onto it as long as you can, for it is the last of my \$5,000. I'm busted. This is atter in your pocket than \$100 on a running

-A century ago the law of Maine obliged a husband to pay all the debts of his bride in case she brought him any property. As outer clothing was legal property which could be taken for debt, an unfortunate couple who were deeply in love resorted to the experiment of marrying while the bride was clad only in her night clothes. -There is a yellow-haired tailless cat that

haunts the White House corridors. They call it Dan, and many regard it as the President's masoot. There was a yellow dog that used to follow General Garfield wherever he went, out of gratitude for a bone that the President once threw him when he was on the verge of starvation in the street. -Barnum's snake charmet, Madame Junata, celebrated Sunday by performing an nteresting dental operation on two of her pet

boa constrictors. She extracted a couple ulcerated fangs from each snake. It quickly done. She grasped the snake by the head with her left hand, inserted a pencil be-tween its jaws to keep them distended, and with a pair of tweezers yanked out the decayed fangs. It didn't worry the snakes a bit, -Sunday last was the annual "Show Yee" or memorial day among the Chinese-Pilgrimages were made to the teries by devout Chinamen, who carried delica-

cies, including roast pig, boiled chicken, rice cles, including roast pig, boiled chicken, rice and other refreshments, to the deceased friends. The refreshments were laid upon the graves, Joss paper burnt, and some ceremonies of a memorial nature performed. Then the food was taken home again and subsequently eaten by the mourners. -An amusing story comes from Japan of native doctor who had so far assimilated his practice to European methods that an English resident, being ill, sent for him in the absence of the only European doctor of the district. The Englishman having elaborately described his symptoms, the Jap doctor in his turn made a long and very vague statement, from which it was impossible to gather anything really defi-nite. "But come, doctor," exclaimed the pa-tient at last, naturally anxious to know the na-

ture of his complaint, "you have not told me what it is?" "Ah! you ask what it is?" returned the native medico, in what he intended to be his best European manner, "well, I will tell you, sar, it is 5 shillings!" -A man by the name of Klinkingbeard says he was once hunting in the Virginia mountains. He got lost, traveled around all day until, tired out, he sat down on a log to rest. After sitting there awhile he thought the log moved and jumped up and examined. He found to his unspeakable amazement that it was a large snake. He ran off about 30 yards and fired at it, but the ball glanced off without hurting the snake. The monstrous reptile raised its head up about 50 feet, but Mr. Klinkingbeard soon had another load in his gun, and this time he aimed at the smooth place around its neck where there seemed to be no scales. This made the snake awfully sick and it spewed up a cance and nine Indians. until, tired out, he sat down on a log to rest

-A Brooklyn Coroner, while examining some papers, unearthed a receipt for valuables that were found on the person of a man who dropped dead near the bridge. Among the things acknowledged by it were almost \$1,000 in urrency, several large books, some jewelry and papers. The widow of the man was known, and the officer, to save her the trouble of going to his office, sent the effects to her residence. to his office, sent the effects to her residence. There were a score of articles in all, and they made a pretty bulky bundle. When the messenger delivered them to the widow she carefully went over each. Upon concluding her examination, instead of thanking the messenger, she startled him by saying: "There was a pair of scissors! Where are they?"

-The lost man-of-war Trenton, which to be an unlucky vessel by the sailors who was December 30, 1875, but after two hours work the effort was abandoned. Soon after being launched she was put into dock and coppered, and when she was taken out she was found to leak so hadly that she had to be re-docked. It was then found that two or three holes near the sternpost had been carelessly or maliciqually hored and left without plugging. A few weeks later a large piece of the ma-chinery fell from the crane when being hoisted on board and caused considerable demons as on board, and caused considerable damage as it went plunging through the decks to the bottom of the vessel.

-The consumption of peanuts is 3,200,000 bushe's a season, and the highest production is but 700,000 bushels more. All these peanuts are raised in Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, but the Tennessee production is comparatively small. During the peanut har vest the people, the picaninnies, the dogs, pigs and nearly everything that eats gets fat in the and nearly everything that eats gets fat in the land of the peanut. Peanuts are planted at corn planting time; each kernel produces a running vine like crab grass, and each root develops about 20 pods. When ripe the plow is run through the loamy soil, on a dry day, just before frost. The nuts are dried and shocked up like corn to keep dry before housing. When marketed they go to a cleaner, where they are put through steam power machines and polished, after which they are graded according to size and variety.

-The oldest bank notes are the "flying money," or "convenient money," first issued in China, 2697 B. C. Originally these notes were issued by the treasury, but experience dictated a change to the banks under Government in spection and control. A writer in a provincial paper says that the early Chinese "greenbacks" were in all essentials similar to the modern bank notes, bearing the name of the bank, date of issue, the number of the note, the signature of the official issuing it, indications of its value in figures, in works, and in the pictorial representation in coins or heaps of coins equ amount to its face value, and a notice o amount to its face value, and a notice of the pains and penalties of counterfeiting. Over and above all was a lagonic exhortation of industry and thrift—"Produce all you can; spend with economy." The notes were printed in blue ink on paper made from the fibre of the mulberry tree. One issued in 1339 B. C., is still carefully preserved in the Asiatic Museum at St. Petersburg.

LITTLE PLEASANTRIES.

Optimist-Pleasant weather-overhead. Pessimist-Ya-a-s. Trouble is so few people go that way .- New York Heraid. Venus has no moon. How in the world do the farmers there know when to plant oucumbers, or "kill pork?" Or how can a storm ever 'clear off?"-Lowell Courier

out of a hole came across a keg of whisky 100 years old. This incident will enormously stimulate rabbit hunting in Kentucky .- New York Tribune Natural Selection-Dude-Miss Lu, Sif you'll bounce that pet poodle of your's I'll marry you. I've \$10,000 a year Lu-Much obliged. I'll make my own choice of

A Kentucky man while digging a rabbit

Teacher-What was there remarkable about the battle of Lookout?

Little Dick (at the foot of the class)—It cansed ings on the brow of a mountain. - Bing Lion in New York menagerie (sniffing at

Gotham newspaper reporter who has just entered the eage)—Shall we eat him? Lioness—Eat him? Faugh! Can't you see he's a elgarette smoker?-Chicago Tribune

Of all the dirty families In this big world of sin, The dirtiest has just moved one Of the house you've just moved in.

The Best is Hard to Get .- Mr. Wabash: 'You seem to value your butler very highly?"
Mrs. Van Knickerbocker: "Yes; I never saw his equal at handling a tray."

Mr. Wabash (sadly): "I saw a man hold four trays once."—New York Sun.

nawer any of my questions. How is this, my ttle boy? Little Johnnie-If I knew the things you asked me, ma'am, dad wouldn't go to the sending me here. -Harper's Bazar. Curio Cookery-New Boarder: "It strikes

Teacher-It seems you are never able to

Mrs. Bazoo (the landlady)-"Young man, I made these biscults, and I've made them before you were born."

New Boarder (unahashed)—"I don't donbt it ma'nn; but why don't you keep them in the curio cabinet? Aren't you afraid somebody might break them?"—Drake's Magazine.